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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1871. NO. 242.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Thought of Revenge Upon Germany Uppermost in the Minds of Parisians—Circular of M. Roulier to the Electors—The Entry of Wurtemburg Troops Into Stuttgart—Victor Emanuel in Naples—The American Success in Corea—The Difficulty Between Greece and Turkey Settled—Rendezvous of the British North American Fleet—Another Strike of Cabmen Apprehended in London, &c., &c.

Gambetta in Paris—The City Being Renovated and Disinfected—Rouher's Circular to the Electors.

PARIS, June 30.—Gambetta arrived yesterday, and has received many visits from official and unofficial persons.

The sentence of death imposed upon Cremeaux will probably be commuted.

The work of renovating Paris is progressing, and sixty thousand masons are engaged. The city is being thoroughly disinfected.

The journals both of Paris and Versailles express their satisfaction at the success of the review at Long Champs.

The circular of Rouher to their electors affirms that he is a defender of the principles of free trade. In relation to the future form of government he says the nation must decide upon it after the elections have been held and the question of free trade has been decided upon. He denounces the opponents of this policy more factiously.

The speech of Gambetta at Bordeaux was upon the subject of development of education in France, and was the most hearty approval and great applause.

The *Official Journal*, commenting on the review at Long Champs, remarks: "We have shown Europe an army one hundred thousand strong, valorous and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also called for two milliards of money and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers."

The Wurtemburg Troops Enter Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, June 30.—The Wurtemburg troops made a triumphal entry yesterday to this Capital. The city was crowded with people from all parts of the kingdom, and it was splendidly decorated at night and brilliantly illuminated.

Victor Emanuel in Naples.

NAPLES, June 29.—Victor Emanuel arrived here to-day, and met with a brilliant and enthusiastic reception.

The American Success in Corea.

BOMBAY, June 30.—A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the announcement of the capture of the Tsiang Hoa forts by the Americans, with a slight loss. The Coreans had 240 killed and a great many wounded.

The French loan has been introduced in the Hombay market with immense success.

Prince Vladimir.

LONDON, June 30.—The Russian Prince Vladimir has left London.

Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg states that a notice appeared yesterday in the official column of the *Journal De St. Petersburg* stating that the Grand Duke Alexis has returned from Ems, where he remains at present with the Emperor, he will at once repair to Cronstadt to superintend in person the preparations being made at the Imperial navy yard for the visit to America of the Grand Duke, and has stated that he intends to carry to America one of the most perfect naval squadrons that ever left European ports. In St. Petersburg the Grand Duke's voyage is the principal topic at the united court circles, and these will have influence at Court are exerting it to the utmost to secure assignment to his Highness's suite. Prince Grotschakoff states that the Grand Duke will certainly embark at Cronstandt the last of August for America.

Parisians Still Brooding Revenge—Difficulty Between Greece and Turkey Settled—A Protest Against Cable Tariffs.

LONDON, June 30.—Correspondents of the London papers all agree that the review at Long Champs and the French loan were both successful. One of the writers says that the thought of revenge upon Germany is uppermost in the minds of the Parisians, who still hope for an opportunity to readjust the frontiers.

It is reported that the difficulty between Greece and Turkey, arising from the appointment of Tricoupis as Ambassador to England, is amicably settled, and the refusal of the Porte to receive him in that capacity, has been amicably arranged, and that the relations are now on good terms.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held, a presentation and resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following effect:

WHEREAS, The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has learned with surprise that the Atlantic cable has sustained when all the Atlantic cables are working; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this body be authorized and directed to make representations in the matter to the government, and to ask the aid of the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Emperor William Rheumatic.

BERLIN, June 30.—Emperor William is suffering from an attack of Rheumatism.

Victor Emanuel Visits the Exposition.

NAPLES, June 30.—King Victor Emanuel visited the Exposition to-day, and distributed the medals which had been awarded to the contributors.

Rendezvous of the British North American Fleet.

LONDON, June 30.—The statement is officially confirmed that Halifax will now, that the treaty of Washington has been ratified, soon cease to be the rendezvous for the British North American fleet, and that the fleet in Canadian waters will be reduced to the Commodore's ship.

Another strike of cabmen is apprehended in London.

Thiers's Dinner a Brilliant Affair—The Military Expenditures of France.

PARIS, June 30.—The dinner given by Thiers, after the review yesterday, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by nearly all the generals and colonels of the army in and near Paris, and by the members of the ministry and many prominent deputies of the National Assembly. The utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed.

The French journals resent the censures of the *North German Gazette* on the military expenditures of France. They maintain that the question concerns France alone.

Present from Emperor William to Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 30.—Emperor William has presented the estate Schwarzenbeck to Bismarck.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 30.—The steamship Russia, from New York, touched at Queenstown; the India at Moville, and the Thuringia at Southampton to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 30.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ on account. Bonds firm: 5-20s of '62, 91½; do of '65, 90½; do of '67, 90; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—5-20s of '62, 95¼.

ANTWERP, June 30.—Rentes 35 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton active; middling uplands 8 5/16@8¾d.

California wheat 11s 8d; spring 10s 6d@10s 8d; winter 11s 4d.

Flour 26s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s.

Pork buoyant at 57s 6d. Lard 47s 3d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Benton Brooks was murdered in a drunken row at SIX-Mile House, Madison county, Illinois, last Sunday, by George Mathews and Sabonio Marino. The murderers were arrested.

A prize fighting desperado named Looney, was shot dead at Erie, Colorado, last Saturday, it is supposed by a member of the vigilance committee.

A Halafax dispatch of yesterday says: The steamship City of Limerick arrived from Liverpool, and the steamship City of Baltimore, from New York. This is the last trip of each vessel to the port. The Gaugher conveyance, by which the mails are taken in the city, practicing in the harbor for the great fourcared race.

The Chippewa Indians in northern Minnesota are becoming troublesome, and the State authorities have been appealed to for assistance to keep them on their reservation.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 30.—In the House this afternoon the report of the Committee on Elections was unanimous in unseating W. E. Flagg, Republican of ward two, Portsmouth, on account of its being over represented. The resolution unseating him was passed with few dissenting voices. In the case of W. W. Messer, Democrat of North Wood, the majority report giving him a seat was sustained. It is quite certain that Democratic leaders have decided not to commence any proceedings against Senator Smith, as contemplated, and the time for final adjournment will be fixed for Saturday, July 8th.

SALEM, OREGON, June 30.—Following is the Republican State ticket in full: Newton Booth for Governor; Romulus Hoyt, of Multnomah, for Lieutenant Governor; L. Drury Malone, Secretary of State; A. C. Niles, A. L. Rhodes, Justices of the Supreme Court; Wm. Gross, Clerk of Supreme Court; Ferdinand Bacher for Treasurer; Robert Gardner, Surveyor; John L. Love, Attorney General; Thomas H. Cann, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Henry M. Belander, Superintendent of Instruction; Thos. A. Springer, State Printer; John L. McGilvra, Harbor Commissioner. A. A. Sargent was renominated for Congress in the Second District. Mayor Selby was tendered the nomination from the San Francisco District.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CINCINNATI, WABASH AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—Articles of consolidation of the Warsaw, Goshen and White Pigeon Railroad Company and the Grand Rapids, Wabash and Cincinnati Railroad Company were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The name of the consolidated company will be the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, capital $2,250,000.

FIRES.

Bryan, Texas.

BRYAN, TEXAS, June 30.—A block of business buildings in the business part of the town was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000; insurance light.

Jefferson, Texas.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, June 30.—A fire originating in Huron's storehouses, between Dallas and Austin streets, destroyed seven blocks. Loss estimated at $2,000; insurance $12,000.

CRIME.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—The sentence of Schraeder, the murderer of Clinch, was to-day postponed without date.

THE South is evidently not sufficiently reconstructed to acquiesce in the "new departure." The *Canton, Miss., Citizen* says: "Two-thirds of the journals in Mississippi, three-fourths in the South, and five-eighths in the Union, of the Democratic persuasion, are opposed to the 'new departure,' and so is Mr. Davis, therefore, the sentiment is almost unanimous that he has as much right to cease as any other man—certainly as much as that old incendiary and agitator, Horace Greeley—and the people of the South have about made up their minds to hear no more from Jefferson Davis, if he can be prevailed upon to speak, whether his Northern haters and revilers like it or not."

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

American Women and Racing Toilettes.

Indispensables for Watering Place Outfits, Bathing Suits, Diamonds, &c.

The American Derby

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

If a foreigner wishes to see American women to advantage, he should chose a fine Saturday in June and attend the races at Jerome Park. The magnificent grounds of this institution, the lovely surrounding country, the convenient club house, with its broad piazzas, which make it possible for a lady to enjoy the sport without encountering dust or mud, have all assisted to give the races, which annually take place under the auspices of the distinguished Jockey Club, a fashionable reputation, as they now bring together without doubt a larger number of beautiful women, exquisite toilettes and high-bread American men than can be found at any one gathering in city or country. It would be a fine sight for Susan B. Anthony or any other gaunt believer in the wrongs of the sex to see the assemblage of gorgeous, creamy complexioned, well-fed, continually cared-for women, attended deferentially by superb looking men who carry their wraps, select for them the most comfortable seats, and seem to feel bound, for the pleasure of their society, and by their beauty and brilliancy they add to the scene to return them a "good time."

It would show most conclusively that there are two sides to the question of woman's rights—that the husband and father of the period is not always so black as he is painted, and that if he errs it is sometimes on the side of too much blindness.

The Jerome Park races are fast taking the position here of the English "Derby," minus the crowds of thieves and loafers, its thimble-rigging and vulgarity. Perhaps it is the high rate of admission; more likely, however, the determined efforts of the managers; but, from whatever cause, a high tone of fashion and exclusiveness is manifested, and the manners, the dress, the appearance, the conversation, are such as would be seen in the best drawing-rooms of New York.

THE TOILETTES.

The dresses worn on the occasion were almost uniformly handsome and fresh, and many of them had an *al fresco* character quite in keeping with the purpose. Of this description was a quite new Cretonne costume, a satin finished satin material printed in chintz figures upon a white ground, and trimmed upon the upper skirt and jacket with wide, white Cluny lace. A straw Gipsy, trimmed with black velvet, black lace and pink hedge roses, accompanied this dress.

A very handsome dress was a *Pron-Fron* poniece (a lovely soft fabric for summer wear), trimmed with very rich black and white fringe headed with jet ornaments. The material was in the bias and fringed upon the edge.

A *charming* dress consisted of a costume of pearl-colored *armure de Lyon* trimmed with rich fringe to match, headed by a band of black velvet and worn over a skirt of turquoise blue *faille*. A ship bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon, a cascade of blonde across the front and some long-stemmed English roses crowned this toilette.

A simple dress which had quite a new effect was of wood-colored batiste, trimmed with bands of buff muslin with a line of black stitched in the edge. With this was worn a broad-brimmed hat of Leghorn trimmed with brown grass grain ribbon, a black lace veil with the edge, and a small bird of the same color with two brown ones to curl over the crown.

A very elegant dress consisted of a tunic of white satin-striped *gaze de chambery*, worn over a violet silk skirt, trimmed with narrow flounces, pinked out, and headed with a band of white chip, and bordered with white lace, violet ribbon and white lilac. There were many hair-strings of Cretonne, trimmed with black and white fringe, headed with narrow silk rucches: many mixtures of brown silk with buff polonaises, trimmed with beads or the same; many rich pearl grey and pale coffee color or light brown silks in two or more shades of the same color, and some rich black toilettes, both in silk and grenadine, the former trimmed with black lace over white, both equally full: the latter with ruffles of the same, bound with the same or edged with narrow guipure lace. The bonnet is almost universally worn with the skirts. Only one or two were trained, and they looked out of place. Moreover it was generally noticed that few were long enough to touch the dust in walking from the club house side to the "Grand Stand," where the best view of the race is to be obtained. One of the prettiest features of outdoor entertainments this season consists of the bouquets, boutonnieres and corsage bouquets of roses, which ladies carry. Gentlemen are content with a bud and a sprig of geranium in their button-hole.

WATERING PLACE OUTFITS.

No watering place outfit is considered complete this season without a white dress. White chintz cuts. The white suit is always made of fine ribbed piqué or *satine*, and is trimmed with worked bands, put on as insertions, and scant ruffles instead of insertions or heading of black velvet.

The cloud of muslins are *the* novelty, and, therefore, though only cotton, particularly *distingue*. They are in the first place very difficult to procure—it is only a particular kind of chintz (Cretonne) that is fashionably worn, and this can only be bought in one or two shops, and at present in no variety of pattern. In London it is one shilling per yard; here it is ten shillings—that is $1 25, and therefore by the time it is made by a fashionable dress-maker and properly trimmed with white Irish lace it becomes costly enough to suit the exclusive tastes of Mrs. Grundy. Of course they cannot be worn by all ladies. Ladies inquiring for chintz costumes in our largest establishments are shown everything else, and even some things as unlike as possible, which are declared to be the veritable article, and if they do not find out their mistake, why are they not just as well off as if they had it?

But next in order to the Cretonne chintz suit is a corge-coucher parasol. P. C. parasols are carried at an evening party a cross and carriages of the same pattern of large and brilliant design. "Are they real?" asked a friend. "Oh, yes, of course," returned the wearer; "a present from my husband; cost him three thousand dollars." "Good gracious! you don't tell me so," replied the other; "do tell me where he got them, for my husband paid twenty-five hundred for this little single dress skirt, and it's as a pendant."

The result is, if they had been real, they would have been worth fifteen thousand dollars, but not being acquainted with the value of stones the lady had put on a price simply the limit of her imagination or her daring.

MRS. TOODLES AT HOME.

The past month has been signalized by the selling off of summer stocks and summer goods at such rates as must have filled the hearts of innumerable MRS. TOODLESES with joy and triumph. Thousands of the dingy looking suits which make the large furnishing houses dismal, which you wonder how any one could ever have the conscience to make, or any one else the heart to buy, which are never seen on the street, which are bought by no one knows who, and worn by no one knows where, have disappeared, and are leaving vacancies with will be only half filled for the month to come by dreary odds and ends, generally kept out of sight, but resurrected for a few weeks in July, in order to afford summer visitors to the city a glance at New York fashions.

For thrifty women, and the mothers of families, however, there are fine opportunities for the purchase of materials, short lengths and dress patterns of muslin, linen and lawn, for school, or bridal for that matter, that would compare favorably when wrought by deft and dainty fingers with outfits that would cost ten times the amount. Women have the mastery of a very clever piece of mechanism who can use their fingers.

Fine "French" lawn twenty cents per yard, fine French organdy thirty cents per yard, how many pretty summer dresses are possibly to the girl or woman who can make them for herself, after paying three or four dollars for the material is not obliged to pay five, ten or fifteen for the making the latter not an unusual price for the making of even a simple muslin dress in a great city.

JENNIE JUNE.

STATE POLITICS.

The Fulton county Republican Convention appointed conferees for Wm. M. Hall for President Judge, thus making his nomination certain, and S. P. Wishart for Assembly, but made no further nominations. Mr. Wishart was in the last House.

The Philadelphia Democracy on Wednesday nominated Gen. J. W. Hoffman for State Senator in the Second District, and John A. James in the Fourth district. Gen. Hoffman served in the Union army during the late war, and Mr. James is the head of the dry goods firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co. The following candidates for Representatives were nominated: First district, Robert T. Christy; Second, George McGovern; Third, Samuel Josephs; Fourth, Dr. Russell; Fifth, Charles H. Dougherty; Sixth, Henry B. Coxe; Seventh, George W. Taylor; Eighth, Wm. H. Sonder, Lieutenant of Police; Ninth, Miles Murphy; Tenth, Samuel Dealy; Eleventh, John Laurence; Twelfth, no nomination; Thirteenth, adjourned until four o'clock; Fourteenth, postponed till August 1; Sixteenth, Chas. H. Gibson; Seventeenth, George Magee; Eighteenth, no nomination.

The Clinton *Democrat* says: "Some of our Democratic contemporaries are meeting the discussion of the night resolution of the Cassidy platform by a kind of gag law argument, in attempting to silence discussion by asserting that it is the will of the majority; and, therefore, the press should "shut up," and submit in silence to this expression of the scheming will of the friends of the late State Convention. They ought to place themselves on higher grounds, for that position is unsound and untenable. Any plea for its basis the unrepublican idea that a Democratic convention can do no wrong. If carried out to its final consequences, it would destroy the right of free discussion—would muzzle the press, and give high handed power to a comparatively insignificant and sometimes ignorant few."

A correspondent of the Brookville *Republican* suggests Col. A. J. Wilcox, of Elk county, as a suitable and very strong candidate for the Assembly from that district.

The Brookville *Republican* says: The Democratic County Convention met on Monday last and put in nomination the following ticket: President Judge, W. F. Jenks; Assembly, Edmund English; Treasurer, C. A. Miller; Commissioner, Samuel Thrash; Auditor, J. D. Philippi. The Harrisburg platform was indorsed, the plank recognizing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to the Constitution not excepted. We presume the "nigger charters" so conspicuously displayed during the past ten years will now be allowed to remain in the background.

The Republican primary meetings will be held in Jefferson county to-day.

Simon Cameron a Candidate for Vice President.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

SIMON CAMERON A CANDIDATE.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Cameron, is brought prominently forward as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is hard to say whether the party or the man would be the most honored by the nomination; but this we feel assured of, in the event of his nomination, the Republican party Cameron would be found to be the "right man in the right place." We are not alone in this opinion, as we shall soon learn from the sentiment of the Republican press. Indeed, the Lancaster *Inquirer*, a leading Republican paper in this State to notice the proceedings of the conference, expressed its opinion in these terms: "A club has been formed in Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore, having for its object the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency, and the nomination of Simon Cameron for Vice Presidency. The indorsement given Senator Cameron is the less emphatic and earnest than the indorsement of General Grant. We do not believe that Senator Cameron could be associated with General Grant for the next Presidential term, and this impression is shared by a majority of the majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican party in 1872.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ADDRESSED TO THOSE WHO DO NOT THINK FAVORABLY OF THE NOMINATION.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: Senator Cameron has been made since publication of last bulletin: J. W. Guy, Esq., Washington City, bought a Steinway square piano; Miss Maggie M. McGill, Freeport, a Steinway square piano; Mrs. C. N. Jackman, a Steinway square piano; Chas. Kent, Sawmill Run, a Steinway square piano; Wm. Bailey, Twentieth ward, a Steinway square piano; Dr. I. Ahl, a Steinway double round piano, etc.

There is at this time hardly a dissenting voice as to the surpassing excellence and superior durability of the Steinway pianos. Professional pianists and accomplished amateurs give the Steinways the palm over all other pianos, and the overwhelming majority of the general public share in this verdict. Manufactured not, indeed, in consequence of their great celebrity, but rather because the rich tone of the Steinways's pianos, and the ease and delicacy of their touch, strained to get a Steinway, or do without a piano altogether. The Messrs. Kieber & Bro., who are the exclusive agents, find great difficulty in supplying the ever increasing demand.

The Bulletin is of the opinion that "Philadelphia's opportunities for future wealth and greatness surround her on every side, and it will be her own fault if, with such capabilities of making this the great depot of the Western trade, she permits New York to take from her what is legitimately and naturally her own." It strikes outsiders that Philadelphia has missed so many "opportunities for future wealth and greatness," that she is now placed at considerable disadvantage, and will require more than many assurances and such an amount of confidence as our Philadelphia friends express, there must be good reason to hope, though one can scarcely "see it."

THE Philadelphia Southern Steamship Company finds that, although they have lost two ships and collected the insurance money, the sums paid out in premiums have considerably exceeded the amounts recovered on the vessels lost. From this fact the very natural, and, indeed, the inevitable inference is drawn that, had the company employed the thirty-five thousand dollars a year it has paid to the underwriters in the construction of new ships, it would not only have had vessels ready to take the places of any which might be lost, but it would also have been able, in the meantime, to have increased its business and earnings by enlarging its service. The company are, therefore, meditating whether they shall continue what has proved in the past a losing policy, or whether they shall imitate the wiser course of the managers of the Philadelphia and Boston and some other lines, and lay by an insurance fund of their own to provide against possible losses.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Have their new coffee roasters in full operation, and will hereafter fill orders promptly.

THE Rich Man and Lazarus is the subject on Rev. Van De Mark's lecture to-morrow evening.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CLOSING UP THE BOOKS FOR THE YEAR.

Reduction of the Public Debt—The Civil Service Commissioners Making Slow Progress—A Curious Question Raised in Red Tapedom, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1871.

Closing Up the Books.

The clerks were at work in all the departments today preparing to close the books for the fiscal year, and to-morrow a new set of accounts will be opened. The appropriations made for the year 1871 and '72 become available to-morrow, and much embarrassment will be relieved, not only in the departments, but throughout the country, which has been occasioned by the early exhaustion of many appropriations and the impossibility under existing laws to use the money appropriated at the last session until the fiscal year really began.

The Reduction in the Public Debt

Could not be determined at the Treasury this evening, though a very handsome reduction is expected.

Bowen's Petition.

It is intimated that the Attorney General declines to interfere in Bowen's case, on the ground that the petition for his pardon is not accompanied by the recommendation of the District Attorney, as is customary in cases of this character.

The Civil Service Commissioners

Are not making much progress with their work since their organization, and after several preliminary discussions, it has been discovered that the reformation of the civil service will be no easy matter. Several communications have been sent to the commissioners by persons throughout the country. The two cardinal points in which there is most unanimity of sentiment relate to seperating appointments from political patronage, and prescribing qualifications for all offices of certain grade, with regard to tenure of office. This branch of the subject has not yet been raised. The Commissioners had a consultation with the President yesterday, but the latter had no suggestions to offer. The President, however, informed the Commissioners that it would be ample time if they had digested a system so as to be ready to report by January 1, 1872.

A Curious Question.

There was a curious qustion at the close of office hours at the Treasury to-day, involving the claim of the State of Kenascky to over half a million dollars. The law of Congress limited in action to this fiscal year for returning to States or to private claimants, for equipping volunteers. Kentucky presented a claim of $25,000 for raising home guards. This claim has not been recognized in settling such accounts, but in this case, when the matter was referred to General Sherman, he approved the claim on the ground that the services rendered were to his personal knowledge of the greatest value and duty equal to that of the same number of regular volunteers. The requisition, however, was not signed at the War Department till 2¾ o'clock. It was sent to Assistant Attorney General Hoar, particularly countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and lastly by the Chief Clerk of the Third Auditor, as Acting Secretary. Accordingly, the Secretary after having left at two o'clock for a day at Oceanic. The requisition was then taken to the Warrant Clerk, who, finding it refused to issue it, on the ground that the Third Auditor was in town, and the signature of the Acting Secretary was not legally valid. The limit fixed by law expires to-night, and the agents of Kentucky are in a state of great excitement and indignation over the action of Conant.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The decision of the Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ending to-day, as compared with last year, is $40,366,584.

THE CONDUCT OF ADMIRAL ROGERS APPROVED.

It is said in official circles that Minister Low is with Admiral Rogers at Corea, and it seems certain that the conduct of the Admiral is approved by the Government.

THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

At the fifty-fourth annual commencement of the Georgetown College yesterday, Gen. Sherman, in the course of a short address, said the attempt to divide the Union by force of arms would be a failure. It would always fail, and he would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South; but it will never come, for how we are joined together stronger than the bands of steel.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Professor Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. C. Gibbon, Assistant Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will be made successor to Dr. Antisell, as chemist in that Department.

THE AMENDED REVENUE CODE.

Hon. Nathan Sargent, a Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the principal customs ports of the country and consult with the most experienced custom officers in regard to the best means for a clear judgment, a power in and out of the party, a protectionist, a reliable and straightforward friend of the State, and his friendship is worth to all who deserve his friendship, is worth all the best of such advisers as the Secretary can ultimually surrounds himself with, and encourages in their attacks upon him. When some friend, who knows his worth to his State, to his country and to his party, attempts to rebuke its folly, and shortsighted blindness, it comes back to him covered with "kicks and insults." Brave partisan, do you suppose that your malevolence is to be permitted to pass unpaid? Do you suppose that the friends of Mr. Cameron, the advocates and *brothers* in the policy of *protection*, those who have the best of reasons for knowing his value in his present position, as chairman of the Foreign Committee, and whose leader of the Senate he is never, know his value to the State, the nation and the party, those who believe he might be still more useful as the Vice President of his country, do you suppose they will overlook your efforts, feeble though they may be, to injure him? We care not what you may be able to trump up against him, no matter how it is an able statesman, who had strength enough to stand and battle single handed for the right as you here, and now, to understand that your attacks upon him will be met and answered by his friends, and you must not be surprised at the utter rout of the blows hurt. We do not seek this contest, neither will we shrink from it, if forced upon us.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

Correspondence Between John W. Pittock and James Park, Jr., President of the Park Commission.

Mr. John W. Pittock having promised to donate a flag for the staff on Monument Hill, Allegheny, has procured a beautiful garrison flag, which will be formally presented to the Allegheny Commissioners on the evening of the third of July, as will be seen from the following correspondence between Mr. Pittock and James Park, Jr., President of the Park Commission:

MR. JAMES PARK, JR.: *Chairman of the Allegheny Park Commission*—DEAR SIR: The flag for the staff on Monument Hill, promised on the same time since, is now ready, and the battalion of Duquesne Grays have kindly volunteered to present it on my behalf to your commission. If convenient to you, and agreeable, therefore, we shall be happy to meet you on the evening of the 3d of July, for that purpose. I would suggest that the Mayor, Councils, the Press and the music stand on the park would be, perhaps, the most appropriate place for the ceremony.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. PITTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1871.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, Esq., Pittsburgh.—*Dear Sir*: At a meeting of the Park Commissioners, held this day, to meet the Park Commissioners on the evening of Monday, the 3d of July, at which time you will be ready to present to them the garrison flag for the staff on Monumental Hill.

I have read your communication that Col. David Campbell, with his battalion of Duquesne Greys, will be present, and on your behalf make the presentation.

In compliance with your suggestion, the lawn in front of the music stand, near the lake, in the West Park, will be selected as the place to receive the flag.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES PARK, JR.,
President Park Commission.

Allegheny, June 30, 1871.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is a report of the business transacted in the office of Joseph A. Gray, Register of Allegheny county, giving a statement of wills admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted during the month of June, 1871:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Charles McCallum.	Margaret McCallum.
John Unatsch.	Maretta Unatsch.
Robert Murphy.	Patrick Murphy. (Little Mount)
Andreas Deckler.	Joseph Johnston.
John Poinfany.	Christine Deckler.
Joseph Sawicki.	Elizabeth Poinfany.
Jane Johnston.	William Sharp.
Samuel Strohm.	Anna M. Sawicki.
Christ. Vogeley.	Nancy A. Wright.
Gottlieb Beck.	Henry Strohm.
Christ Gedekoh.	George Beck.
Lawrence Zegner.	Mary M. Vogeley.
Thomas Hudson.	Catharine Gedekoh.
Margaret Lorl.	C. D. Brigham.
	Peter Bolster.
	Zerah Hudson.
	John F. Heisel.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Mary J. Wright.	Jos. H. Butler.	$ 100
Elizabeth L. Porter.	Cornelius Porter.	1,000
Henry Little.	Henry M. Little.	
	Jos. H. Butler.	1,000
Joseph Hetsel.	John Hetsel.	
	Jacob Hetsel.	3,000
Martha Seibert.	Frederick Seibert.	1,500
William Schick.	Justus Schick.	2,000
Michael Bernard, b.n.c.t.a.	Mary Ann Gundelson.	200
Wm. Kenyon.	Phillip Tress.	2,000
Jacob Lenhart.	Conrad Lenhart.	400
Nancy Lindsay.	Maggie Lindsay.	300
Matthew Patterson.	Jane Patterson.	
Charles Patterson.	Charles Patterson.	6,000
Sarah M. McGhoner.	Catharine McGhoney.	1,000
Patrick McGhoner.	Catharine McGhoney.	2,000
Wm. Gallagher.	Mary Gallagher.	600
Wm. Gallagher.	Mary Gallagher.	
George Weiser.	Adam Bopler.	800
Robert Hall.	Mary Ann Hall.	500
James McFarland.	Sarah McFarland.	500
Mary Ann Gundelson.	Jacob Hetsel.	1,000
	Henry C. White.	
James Patterson.	R. B. Pressonn.	2,000
John Lightner.	J. A. Lightner.	2,000
James Moore.	Joseph L. Gray.	500
Mary A. Davis.	Joseph L. Gray.	500
Kesia Johnston.	John Johnston.	1,000
Daniel Rieth.	Conrad Reiber.	1,000
Mary Meger.	Conrad Reiber.	1,000
Jane Dawson.	Thomas Hudson.	

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Railroad Arrangements for the Benefit of Teachers.

The Committee of Arrangements for the State Teachers' Association, which holds its next annual session in the second week of August next, at Williamsport, has effected arrangements with nearly all the railroads in the State for excursion tickets to teachers.

The following arrangements have been effected:

Persons paying full fare over the following railroads can procure tickets and sale for *return free*: Allegheny Valley, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, Oil Creek and Allegheny River, West Chester & Philadelphia, Wilmington & Reading.

The following roads will have *excursion tickets* on sale at the principal stations: Catawissa, Cumberland Valley, Huntingdon & Broad Top, Philadelphia & Baltimore Central.

Persons having orders from the ticket agent of the Association can procure excursion tickets at the principal stations on the following roads: Erie and Pittsburgh, Lehigh and Susquehanna, Lehigh Valley, Northern Central, Pennsylvania and branches, Philadelphia and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading and branches, N. C. H. Harding, Ticket Agent, 29 and 31 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Excursion Tickets to Baltimore.

The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company (Pittsburgh and Connellsville) announce that they will issue to-day excursion tickets to all points along the line of the road, where the fare exceeds forty cents, good for return until the 9th of July. The fare for the round trip to Baltimore has been placed at the moderate figure of $11 75, which is very cheap. A fine opportunity is here afforded those desirous of seeing the new road to Cumberland and the Monumental City to avail themselves of a cheap ten days' trip.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Are handling all kinds of groceries.

ALWAYS OPEN TO VISITORS—the Ironsides corner Penn and Sixth streets.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prof. W. B. Slack and Pupils at the Forbe's School—A Pleasant Affair.

Yesterday our public schools closed for the summer vacation, and in many of them closing exercises of an interesting character were had. In the Sixth ward (Forbe's district) a very pleasant time was had in the afternoon, in the musical line, under the direction of Prof. W. B. Slack. Mr. Slack has labored earnestly, and we can truely say with great success, in his district during the past session, and the pupils in the schools named, especially, have made most commendable progress under the Professors instructions. Music day in the Forbe's schools (Tuesday of each week) has always been looked farward to with pleasant anticipations and the coming of Prof. Slack there has been greeted with joy. He is not only an excellent music teacher, but stands high in the regard of his scholars, and of all with whom he comes in contact.

There were classes of several rooms engaged in the exercises, both in concert and separately, and all acquitted themselves with great credit. "Away, away, and hail the day" was first sung by the entire school, and every piece was followed. The separate classes of the different rooms then took the stage, and entertained the audience to the entire satisfaction of all. We also think that the pupils had learned something about music the Professor then examined them on some difficult points, and they acquitted themselves admirably. The entertainment was a very excellent one, and the many visitors, parents, teachers, and school officials were highly pleased with it.

On closing Professor Slack made a few happy remarks, and dwelt particularly upon the need of a new school building in the ward, which would contain a hall suitable for exhibitions and entertainments of the character which have happy effects upon the pupils and all concerned with the schools.

Prof. Eaton, Principal of the schools, then made a short address, in which he reported the prosperity of the schools during the year. He compimented both teachers and pupils, and said that Prof. Slack pline had been of the best and the progress extreme-ly satisfactory. He complimented the Directors for their attention and aid, and referred in terms of regret to the continued severe illness of Miss Mary Proudfoot, one of the oldest and efficient teachers of the schools. Mr. Eaton gave the following figures indicating the attendance of the year—the highest in any district, it is believed in the city:

Highest monthly enrollment, November, 1870	573
Lowest monthly enrollment, May, 1871	508
Highest monthly average, February, 1871	761
Lowest monthly average, May, 1861	661

The Principal spoke in complimentary terms of Miss Shannon, who during the year kindly volunteered her services at the organ as occasion required.

The speaker closed by saying that "a little more than two months ago, we commenced drawing on our blackboards and walls with crayons, and without any previous instructions being given. The work has interested very little with the studies, while the rooms have been made much more cheerful."

This it should be noted is a marked feature in these schools, and many and various handsome drawings were visible throughout the building, by the visitors with great interest, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with them.

Remarks were called for and Revs. Logan and Sands each addressed the audience. One of the gentlemen called for a vote of thanks to Prof. Slack, which was carried unanimously. Mr. D. Kinzer, member of Council from the ward, made a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by Messrs. Hamilton, Normcutt and Morrow, School Directors.

The meeting then adjourned with good wishes for a pleasant vacation to all.

UTAH SILVER.

Specimens of Bullion at J. B. McFadden & Co.'s.

The silver mines of Utah are just now attracting marked attention among practical miners and capitalists, and from what has already been developed they bid fair to become the richest and most profitable in the country. There has been a great deal of wild speculation in mining stocks, both here and abroad, and capitalists have become very cautious in making their investments in that direction; but, at the same time, immense fortunes have been realized upon comparatively small investments, and we will be on the lookout for such as will be offered in the to-day

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

PHILADELPHIANS appear to have drifted largely into opposition to the proposed lease of the New Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: and, either by silence or open declaration the press supports this position. It is evident that when the arrangement was proposed so much opposition was not expected, least of all in Philadelphia.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, President of the Pacific Railroad Company, etc., etc., arrived in the city Wednesday evening and departed last evening. A tour of duty and recreation of nearly a month in the Rocky Mountain region has had a visible effect in improving his physical condition, and he returns apparently capable of making light work of the duties which his position as leading Railroad Manager of his time impose upon him.

IT is to be hoped that our political friends in Huntingdon county will speedily find a way to harmonize their troubles and wheel unitedly into line for Republican candidates, State and local. Their differences have already cost us a Congressman and inflicted a serious wound where nothing but health and strength should exist. On their action may depend the next Legislature. So long as the quarrel effected themselves solely it was comparatively harmless and of little concern to the Republicans at large: but as it is, we have a right to call on the Republicans of Huntingdon to heal their differences. As the home of Senator SCOTT, we look for something better in that county than the continuance of a state of things which is not only unseemly in itself, but the source of danger to the cause in the State and nation.

WHILE the hostility of the Chinese to European civilization is daily growing more pronounced and violent, and while their neighbors, the Coreans, are treacherously endeavoring by force of arms to withstand the peaceful invasion of the Westerners, the people of Japan are reaching out in all directions for instruction and instructors in those practical arts and sciences which relate to industrial activities and material progress. Several dignitaries of the Empire have within a brief period visited the United States for the purpose of studying our methods of commerce, agriculture and manufacture, and of acquainting themselves with the nature and workings of American institutions generally. A vast amount of information has been in this manner collected, which cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future development of that country, while the appointment of General HORACE CAPRON, our present Commissioner of Agriculture, to a similar position under the government of Japan, coupled as it is with the organization of a commission of scientific gentlemen for the instruction of the Japanese in the agricultural and technic arts, affords still further evidence of the disire of the Mikado to put his people on the high road of modern ideas and achievments. We trust that, alike in Japanese soil and in Japanese minds, the seeds sown by the Commissioner may take firm and beneficent root.

AMERICAN readers in general can not be expected to feel a very lively interest in Commodore RODGERS's operations against the barbarians of Corea. Most of us are amply satisfied with the knowledge that violent interposition was made necessary by cruel treatment suffered by American seamen when shipwrecked on those shores. It was hoped that the needful lesson could be taught the Coreans without bloodshed. By restoring safe and sound some of their countrymen who had fallen into our hands in a helpless condition, we gave them a practical illustration of civilized behavior, and the example seemed really to have made some impression upon their minds. Friendly intercourse between the American commander and the Corean authorities took place, and a sort of engagement was entered into which promised to secure from the latter in the future all those humane services for mariners in distress which we have any right to ask for. When afterwards two American war ships, and some steamers belonging to other nations, employed in surveying a portion of a Corean river dangerous to navigation, were fired upon from concealed batteries, it was hoped that the attack had been the result of mistake. That notion has, however, been effectually exploded by the report of the recent battle. So striking a display of the superiority of western artillery, a conflict so comparatively harmless to us and fatal to the Coreans might be expected to compel the immediate submission of the barbarians with the concession of all our demands. And quite likely we shall soon learn that peace has been established on our own terms, which in this case, are well known to be exceedingly moderate and reasonable. So far from the scene of operations it may appear presumptuous to express a doubt as to the permanent effect of the punishment of which we have just heard. It will, however, not be surprising if forgetfulness or fanaticism on the part of the Coreans after a year or two shall render a repetition of the lesson necessary.

SOME days ago we mentioned the fact that a Workingmen's Co-operative Club, established for purposes of social and intellectual recreation, had recently been opened in London, with every prospect of success. We now observe that this manly and creditable idea of supplying their own agencies of relaxation and enjoyment has taken a wider scope, and that a Company has been formed, consisting of artisans and mechanics, for the establishment of a people's garden, at some accessible point in the suburbs of London. The stockholders state that they have but one object in view, that of furnishing a place of recreation for the working classes, freed from the evils which characterize the English beer gardens and bowling alleys, and where cheap and wholesome pleasures may be enjoyed by those whose means will not permit them to seek recreation in the costlier places of amusement. The number of shares is fixed at fifty thousand, more than half of which are already subscribed. The plan embraces a pleasure garden, theater, dining hall, and cricket ground, and the total cost is estimated at the moderate sum of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Twenty, ten, or even five years ago, the failure of such an experiment might have been set down as almost certain. But within the latter period there has been a wonderful growth of self-relient and self-respecting manhood among British artisans and operatives of the average class, and it is probable that, under a wise and liberal management, the institution will be thoroughly success ful. At all events every effort of this kind should be warmly seconded and encouraged. Hitherto the working classes of England have had very few pleasures, and those have chiefly been of a gross and sensual character. Hence this new movement in a better direction, springing, as it evidently does, from a laudable struggle to elevate themselves to higher levels of existence, reflects great credit on the workingmen of that country. When it has come to pass that while the heir apparent to the throne seeks pleasure in low, unnameable resorts, the toiling masses begin to find their happiness in spontaneous ascensions like these, who can doubt what the ultimate result of the deepening contest between crown and people in that country will be?

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

A good deal of anxiety is just now felt in England concerning British relations with China. English people, and especially those residing in China, have never felt any of the enthusiasm with which many Americans have all along regarded the pacific labors of the late Mr. BURLINGAME. It is also well to know that Americans in China commonly sympathize rather with the fears of their English neighbors than with the hopes of their relatives at home regarding the final results of the BURLINGAME policy. In fact, for many months now all or nearly all foreign residents, of whatever nationality, on the Chinese coast, have been looking into the future with unconcealed anxiety. To them the Tien-Tsin massacre was regarded as a mere confirmation of their fears, as a premature revelation of hatred and wrath which they had long believed to be smoldering in Celestial minds. To them the fact that fifteen coolies were executed for the massacre, in connection with the fact that the Mandarins concerned in it are allowed to live in honorable exile, seems proof of the approval of the crime on the part of the Government. The opprobrious terms still applied to all foreigners in official proclamations, and the systematic circulation of books and tracts containing the most offensive misrepresentations of the Christian religion and of the habits and character of Christians, are believed to indicate not only the ancient hostility to strangers, but a fixed purpose to expel them from the Empire. To prepare the way for this grand achievement is held to be the object of this new literature. Then there are still more alarming signs of the nugatory character in Chinese eyes of the policy of intercourse with foreigners. The Chinese are founding arsenals, furnishing their artillery with European guns, and drilling their infantry in the use of breech-loading rifles. In former wars their defective commissariat has always been a great drawback upon the efficiency of such troops as they had. The Mandarins, at length well aware of the defect, are taking measures for its remedy. These warlike indications are naturally looked upon by all foreigners, and especially by the English in China, with increasing anxiety. Conscience, also, no doubt, enhances their alarm, and by attesting the reasonableness of the hatred with which they are regarded by the Celestials, exaggerates their notion of its intensity. It is, indeed, not remarkable that the British have never been able to believe in the good will of the nation whom they have so deeply and so atrociously injured. They do not leave to others the duty of proclaiming the enormity of their offense against the Chinese. The London *Examiner* lately said:

"Having first taught them to use opium, we battered down their walls when the Government attempted to interpose between its subjects and bestialization. At the present moment the second greatest source of the Indian revenue consists of the opium traffic with China. In the financial year 70-71, the revenue from this drug, exclusively cultivated for the Chinese market, exceeded £8,000,000. We can conceive what must be the feelings of all the sane and highest minds of China in face of all this wholesale debauching of their countrymen for the profit of a foreign power."

Perhaps partly in consequence of this evil conscience in connection with reports of preparations for war in China, the English government is said to regard another conflict with that empire as one of the probabilities of the near future. It was lately stated on respectable authority, that a courier had been dispatched from London to India with orders to prepare an army of twenty thousand men "for eventualities in China," and that negotiations had been opened with the Khedive with reference to the passage of troops from England by way of the Suez canal, if reinforcements should be found necessary. In case of another Chinese war, it is not unlikely that Great Britain may have a much more serious business on hand than ever before in that part of the world. Chinese soldiers are not cowards. Drilled in the Asiatic manner, and provided only with Asiatic weapons, Europeans would fight nearly as ill and make nearly as poor a figure as Chinamen. Drilled in the European manner, furnished with European cannon and muskets, and sustained by a commissariat, the Chinese may give the English enough to do. Should China—with a population of 400,000,000, "half as large again as the united populations of the continent of Europe"—have only sufficient success to encourage it in prolonging the struggle, the result might be such as to secure the empire in its isolation for a good while to come.

Trouble in the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio.

The difficulty in regard to ritualism now agitating a number of the churches in this denomination seems to have reached Cincinnati. For some time past there has been a difference of opinion between the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of that Diocese and the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, missionary of the Church Guild, upon liturgical matters. The discord had its origin in the singing of the Gloria Patri after the church service. The Psalter is not specific on the point, as it simply says the Gloria *may be* omitted. Mr. Kellogg uniformly pursues the practice of singing the Gloria at the end of all the Psalms incident to the service performed. Bishop McIlvaine advised Mr. Kellogg to omit them, as they seemed to the Episcopal mind an unnecessary tribute to ritualism. Mr. Kellogg, considering that he was carrying out the desires of the Guild, did not omit them, but pursued his usual course. The Bishop had occasion to visit one of the missions under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, and in performing the service, instead of reading several short selections, which would have required a frequent repetition of the offensive sacred refrain, the missionary read the Fourth Selection, a very long psalm, requiring but one intonation of the same. The impression made upon the mind of the Bishop was not pleasant, as the manner in which the service was conducted had the appearance of an attempt to cover up the use of the Gloria. Being addressed upon the subject, Mr. Kellogg admitted that he had used this selection for the purpose of effecting a compromise upon the mooted point between the Guild and the Bishop. He further stated that unless he continued the practice deemed ritualistic, there might be a rupture between himself and the Church Guild, and added: "My dear Bishop, you can not certainly desire to force me into the position." The Bishop did not pursue the matter further at the time, but soon after in a letter to Mr. Kellogg addressed him interrogatories, the substance of which was whether he considered the authority of the Guild superior to the Bishop's. The correspondence having been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Church Guild, the interrogatories of the Bishop have recently been considered, and have been the occasion of much acrimonious debate. No conclusion has yet been reached by the Committee, and they are about equally divided in sentiment, the voting being almost a tie in every instance.

THE principal murmurs against the Washington Treaty have arisen from Canadian hostility to its fisheries clauses, in which it is claimed the British Commissioners had been over-reached. Sir EDWARD THORNTON has, however, received instructions to inform the Government of the United States that so far as the Home or Colonial government is concerned, there is no cause for anxiety to our citizens engaged in the fisheries, so long as they observe the laws still in force; and that, although England holds to the opinion that under the treaty of 1818, American fishermen are prohibited from frequenting colonial ports and harbors for purposes of trade and transhipment, the prohibition will not be enforced during the present season. Other assurances of a like liberal nature are also given, and it is hoped that our own citizens will in their turn contribute to the maintenance of friendly relations by observing the laws still in force, until the legislation for insuring to them the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the new treaty shall have been carried out.

WHILE it is incontestible that a wide spread secret organization exists in the Southern States for the purpose of intimidating the negroes from exercising the right of suffrage, and while it is beyond question that these villainous gangs have perpetrated many outrages and murders, still the reports of Ku-Klux operations are to be received with the same caution, and submitted to the same rigid and impartial scrutiny which other evidence of a circumstantial character is expected to undergo. Occasionally, however, we get a report so clear, specific and direct, that no doubt of the facts can by any possibility be entertained. Of this class is a case which lately occurred in South Carolina. Several disguised men went to the house of an obnoxious negro for the purpose of whipping him. It being night, after they had forced the door open, one of the gang knelt down upon the hearth to fan the embers of the fire, to enable his companions to find the victim. But as soon as the fire began to blaze the negro, who had been crouching in the corner, suddenly sprang out, armed with an ax, with which he split the head of the man upon the hearth completely open, killing him instantly, and escaping through the crowd with only a bullet through his arm.

THE second number of the *People's Monthly* is out. It contains pictures of the late Rev. Charles Avery and his monument, some faithful pictures of the fountains in the Allegheny Commons, and a number of others, one being that of our local "General Andrew Jackson." The reading matter is varied and good, and the present number is likely to fulfil the the expectations created by the first.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL (Republican) suggests Frank Blair as the leader of the Democracy. The Democracy had a sample of Blair's leadership in 1868. It was a failure, and history fails to show that parties pin their faith to leaders who have proved failures."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

We made the suggestion because he is the only man we know of who is wide enough in the straddle to ride two horses, traveling in opposite directions, at one and the same time. The fact that he is "a failure," is also another argument in his favor.

A PHILADELPHIA letter says that a movement is on foot among Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders to enjoin the managers of that company from entering into the proposed arrangements with the New Jersey companies. The muddle is becoming too thick to comprehend—only that the New Jersey appears to be a "hard road to travel" just now.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The fact is no longer doubtful that the Louvre Library in Paris, comprising more than 100,000 rare volumes and manuscripts, was completely destroyed.

It is announced that by direction of Earl de Gray and Ripon, who is first officer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia has been recognized and a fraternal correspondence commenced. This is the first Grand Chapter in America with which the Grand Chapter of England has ever entered into fraternal correspondence. It is a fact not generally known that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England is composed of the nobility only. Three or four persons, however, were knighted on purpose that they might be admitted to the Grand Chapter because of their advanced positions in the sciences.

At Corydon, Iowa, recently, while Henry Clay Dean was making a speech in the interest of a new railroad, two men on horseback rode up in front of the National Bank, dismounted, entered the institution, and, finding no one in except an officer of the bank, presented revolvers at his head and demanded the money on hand. Realizing that he was completely at their mercy, the officer surrendered some $7,000, when the villians left. After quitting the bank they rode to the meeting, which was in the open air, and called out that the bank had been robbed, adding that they had plenty of money. With a cheer for Wilkes Booth, they then struck spurs to their horses, and galloped out of town before the crowd had fairly realized what had taken place. A party soon started in pursuit, and after riding a short distance came within hailing distance of the robbers, who waived a defiance and darted off with increased speed.

On the 11th proximo a delegation of Knights Templar from the New England States will make an excursion to Saratoga. They will be entertained at the Grand Union Hotel, where they will meet Knights from different parts of New York State. During their stay they will celebrate the occasion by a grand banquet and ball. They will be accompanied by the famous Gilmore's Band, of Boston, composed of fifty pieces.

Near Hamilton, Ohio, a few days since, a German farm laborer was flourishing a pistol about in a careless manner, and when requested to be careful or he would shoot himself, replied that he would show how Vallandigham shot himself. He then proceeded to illustrate the manner in which the pistol was held, with the hammer raised and half out of his pocket. In an instant the weapon was discharged, the contents lodging in the bowels of the careless demonstrator. He fell as one dead. His companions picked him up, and carried him into the house, the crimson tide flowing in torrents from the wound.

The indications are that all the stir made about the cancer remedy, cundurango, will prove to have been part of an extensive scheme to give a new quack medicine a good start. It is pronounced by several of the most prominent physicians of Washington city and by medical officers in the army and navy as a pure humbug. A firm in New York has obtained a patent on a cancer cure having this newly discovered ingredient as a base, and it is known that prominent parties have secured a virtual monopoly of the trade in the cundurango plant.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following recipe for a cheap ice chest: Take two dry goods boxes, one of which is enough smaller than the other to leave a space of about three inches all around when it is placed inside. Fill the space between the two with sawdust packed closely and cover with a heavy lid made to fit neatly inside the larger box. Insert a small pipe in the bottom of the chest to carry off the water from the melting ice. For family use this has proved quite as serviceable and as economical as more costly "refrigerators."

It is only two or three years since the city of Lowell offered premiums to be paid to the most expert velocipede riders, and the exhibition was an attractive feature at their Independence Day celebration. Now the city fathers propose to have an ordinance prohibiting the running of these unsteady vehicles in the public streets. The sanguine gentlemen who predicted that velocipedes were to supersede horses for traveling purposes have long since sold their favorites at a low price to the dealers in old iron.

A huge seal was lately captured at Burlington, New Jersey. For a week or ten days previous to the seal being captured, the shad in the river almost disappeared. The fishermen caught so few that fishing proved a losing business, and the price of the few shad went up to a high figure. At one time the seal was swimming to and fro in the river, no doubt doing his share at shad fishing. To keep clear of him the shad must have been driven away away from their accustomed tracks, and hence out of the reach of the fishermen. But the very day after the capture of their enemy, they returned to their old haunts, when the fishermen took them in large numbers, at once giving abundance, and low prices.

With all her rebel proclivities, it is noteworthy that Kentucky has a good credit in the New York market. For example, a Wall street firm has "placed" all the Paducah Railroad bonds, and that, too, within a comparatively short time. The same house also negotiated to-day three hundred thousand of the Louisville city bonds, issued for improvement purposes.

Large supplies of arms are now being purchased in New York for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. Before many weeks Governor Warmouth will have militia armed in Louisiana upon whom he can rely in any emergency. It will be remembered that some of the New Orleans regiments not long ago manifested a decided tendency to insubordination when the Governor called upon them for aid.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain says that after writing his lecture on the rights of children, and this another one, he has thrown both aside and built a third, entitled, "Reminiscences of Some Pleasant Characters I Have Met." This, he says, covers his whole acquaintance—Kings, humorists, lunatics, idiots, and all—and this alone he proposes to talk to his lyceum acquaintances next winter.

The first probability of hearing Mr. Sims Reeves, the famed English tenor in this country is now offered. A proposal has been made by which he is to receive $100,000 in gold for one hundred and ten concerts. There is every reason to look for his acceptance.

The Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of August. Mr. Capron has accepted the offer of the Japanese Government, at a salary of $20,000 a year, to be chief executive officer of the department established for the purpose of developing the agricultural and mineral resources of that nation. Prof. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, chemist of the Agricultural Bureau, has resigned his position and accepted the offer of the Japanese Government to accompany Mr. Capron as geologist of the expedition. Prof. Pool, of Pennsylvania, also joins the party as geologist and acting as special engineer. Prof. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Pa., was tendered the Commissionership of Agriculture, but has finally declined the offer on account of the insufficiency of salary for that position.

Brazilian officials state positively that the Emperor of Brazil is not coming to this country during his present trip, as he will not have sufficient time, and the health of his wife will prevent. They assert, however, that he is desirous of coming here, and will do so at the earliest favorable opportunity, which will probably be in about eighteen months or two years.

General McClellan declined to allow Company C, of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, to escort his remains at Orange, last Tuesday evening, giving as a reason that as he had withdrawn from military life honors of that kind would be unsuited to his position as a private citizen.

George Alfred Townsend writes: I was with Gen. Thomas at Carlisle Barracks when, according to Fitz Lee, he wavered between the Union and Virginia. There never was a bigger lie told by a powder monkey upon a hero. I talked to Thomas upon the issues of that time, every day. His brother wrote to him, finally, that unless he joined the Confederacy at once, $9,000, which he had deposited in the Bank of Norfolk, would be confiscated. The old man seldom swore, but when he did so it was impressive. "They threaten me, then," he said. "Damn their perfidious souls! They shall see where I take my stand."

It is said that the President has been warmly urged to appoint Horace Greeley Commissioner of Agriculture, in the place of Capron, resigned. Mr. Greeley having declined the mission to Cuba, and declining nothing, he must accept if the office is tendered to him. And it wouldn't be a bad idea, either.

It is reported that Col. Scott, the Railway King, in a speech at a railroad meeting in Leavenworth on Saturday last, declared himself "entirely and unconvocally in favor of narrow-gauge railways." This will probably determine the width of the proposed road from Leavenworth to Denver.

A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Kissing the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily cups
That the yellow bees hung over,
And sunshine over the hazy hills
And over the dimpling river,
And I wished that the sun and the Summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love making.
And I was silent and she was shy,
And we walked down through the clover;
But we thought in the sweetest Summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away
And the coo of each glad bird mother.
And we thought, as we walked that Summer day
Through the clover blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect bass,
In the glad bright Summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her,
As we walked knee deep in clover;
But I know that the robins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over,
And down in my own heart love's own bird sang
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn,
And made the day complete.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over,
"O sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blythe young lover!"
And yet I knew not the words we said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
But of all sweet days, that Summer day
I count as the best of all.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of infirm debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion, in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of offensal and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington and Jefferson College.
TWO FULL COURSES—CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.
Each four years. Yearly expense to the student, $200 to $250. For information, address
PRESIDENT HAYS,
Washington, Penna.

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
Daily Rectures of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) by the most important studies.
The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.
The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken exclusively with Recitations and Examinations.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
7ths

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER MOORE and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, under the firm name and style of MOORE & CHAMBERS, Carpenters and Builders, of Allegheny city, Pa., was, on the 7th day of June, A. D., 1871, dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled up by either of said partners, at their old place of business.
ALEX. MOORE.
WM. CHAMBERS.
Allegheny City, June 28, 1871.

WM. CHAMBERS HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Mr. MOORE, will continue to carry on the CARPENTER BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at the old stand, as heretofore, and would solicit the patronage of old customers and the public generally.
WM. CHAMBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue,
Wholesale Druggists,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
DYE STUFFS, CARBON OILS, &c.
ALL STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Having purchased the Stock of Messrs. SCHWARTZ & HASLETT, and removed our business from our old house, corner Wood street and Second avenue, to the house formerly occupied by B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., corner Wood and First avenue, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon both houses.
GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS.
GEORGE A. KELLY,
ZEBU P. SMITH.
Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c., to our successors, GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., who will occupy the Warehouse, corner Wood street and First avenue, formerly occupied by us.
In retiring from the Drug Business, we bespeak for our successors the liberal patronage bestowed upon our house since its establishment by B. A. Fahnestock, in 1847.
We will continue the manufacture of B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S CELEBRATED WHITE LEAD, at our Warehouse, No. 137 FIRST AVENUE, to which has also been removed the Office and Warehouse of the Lead Works, FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.
Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.
Pittsburgh, June 28, 1871.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
LITHARGE AND COLORS IN OIL.
OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE.

Immediately in the rear of the Warehouse, corner Wood street and First avenue, formerly occupied by them.

CROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,
STANDARD GROCERIES.
The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of
STANDARD GOODS,
Now in Store at
Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.
Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for
SAMPLES OF TEAS,
Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1858, for thirty years, Interest payable February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1871.

Gold advanced to-day, and touched 113¼. This rise is in the face of vast amounts coming on the market. It is said that two or three bull parties in the New York Gold Room control the market, and intimations are thrown out that they mean to carry the sales several per cent. higher, on the strength of the expert demand for gold and the scarcity of commercial and other bills on London, now felt, as usual in the summer months. There is also, at present, a scarcity of 5-20 bonds of the classes dealt in abroad, at figures corresponding with the markets on the other side. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that part of the immediate demand for exchange grows out of the collection of July coupons on the public funds, and these being paid in gold from the Treasury, where there is a much larger accumulation of gold coin than is needed for the purposes of the Government. The operation creates no new demand for gold for Government. There is also a certain supply of bills constantly making against the recent railway negotiations abroad, and these, it may be said, balance other dividend collections than on United States 5-20s. Still another consideration against the rise in gold on exchange accounts is the influence of the higher price upon the inclination of the importers to remit immediately, for while there is no premium call, owing to the very cheap rates of money on the other side. Withal, however, we are not inclined to underrate the real power of the bulls to put the present moderate supply in Bank and the disinclination of the Secretary of the Treasury at present to increase his sales for currency, or to use part of his large surplus, after paying the July interest—amounting to only a few millions in excess of the probable July receipts for customs—in the purchase for conversion into the new loan of United States five-twenties. The shipments of gold for Saturday is reported at $2,815,000—a portion of this is silver.

—No change to report in the condition of the local loan market. It is easy and the demand upon it comparatively light.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Gold	113¼	113¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	115¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Union Pacific Railroad	93½
Central Pacific Railroad	109¾
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 30, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & P.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Del. Scrip	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Hudson	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Lake Shore	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Illinois Central							
Clevel. & Pitts.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
C. & N. W.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. pref.	80½	80½	80½	81	80½	80½	80½
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
St. Paul	59½	59½	60	59½	59½	60	59½
Do. pref.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. scrip					58		
Fort Wayne							
Ohio & Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Do. pref.	99	99	99				99
Do. scrip	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Do. pref.	120	120					120
C. & Alton							
Do. pref.							58
R. I. & Erie							
N. J. Central	119½		119½				119½
Canton							
W. U. Tel.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	41¾	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Adams Ex.		48		48			
Wells-F. Ex.		84		85			
American Ex.		60		60			
U. S. Ex.							
Merch. Un.	112¾	113	113	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	80
Philadelphia and Erie	38
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	46¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	55¾

—Wm. W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, June 30, 1871.

REMARKS.—The most noticeable feature in the markets is the advance in the price of sugar-cured hams, which have gone up ¼c per lb, and are now held firmly at 16c. The receipts of flour since our last contributed to $82 bbls. Mills and stores are well supplied, and prices are somewhat unsettled. Dealers, however, will not make concessions, and buyers take only what they require for immediate use. Quotations will be found below. The receipts of grain are light, footing up as follows:

Wheat	sacks, 567	Corn	sacks, 600
Rye	do 26	Oats	do 735

Prices nominally unchanged in regard to wheat, corn, oats, &c. Groceries are rather more active, though there is no quotable change in prices. There is a full supply of fruits and vegetables in the market, and prices are not very high in the figures.

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES—Sales at $5 00@6 00 ₩ bbl, the latter price for fine and fancy.

ASHES—Soda ash common 4½@4¾c; refined 4¾@5c; potash 11@8½c; pearls 9@9½c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a small way at 6½@7c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Sales small; white navy from store at $2 @2 25; common $1 50 per bush.

BUTTER—The supply is fully up to the demand. We quote strictly prime at 18@20c ₩ lb; common to medium 12@15c; grease 8@9c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 8@9c.

BAKING POWDER—¼-lb Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 12c; short weight 11c; stearine 19½c ₩ lb.

CONSIGNED LOT—Sales from Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphi $5 50.

EGGS—Holders are asking for strictly fresh 14c, but the ruling price is 12@13c with a downward tendency in prices. The supply is heavy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is an active demand, and sugar-cured hams have advanced ½c ₩ lb. All other brands are unchanged in prices. The following are the quotations: Shoulders, plain, 9½c; 7½c; sugar-cured canvassed 13½c: Sides, ribbed, 9c; Clear do. 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 16c; plain, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—7c Plain, and 14c. Canvassed; Dried Beef 10@10c. Mess Pork at $17 50@18; Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11c; in buckets 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl, Beecher's Phenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston's $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—Store rates: Peaches—2 lb cans $2 00@2 25 ₩ doz; 3lb cans $2 25@3 50. Tomatoes—2 lb cans $1 50@2 00. Whortleberries—$2 50@3 75 ₩ doz.

CHICKENS—Receipts, 156 boxes. There is a fair demand, with sales at the following figures: Ohio Goshen at 12c ₩ lb; Ohio Factory 11@12c; Western Reserve 10@11c. Marked barrs of old.

COUNTRY MEATS—Shoulders, 8@6½c; ribbed sides 7@7½c; clear do 8@8½c; hams 10@10½c; country lard 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c. Apples—prime quality scarce; world bring 6@7c ₩ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—Sales at 75@78c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—Holders and buyers are apart in their views and the former unwilling to make concessions and the latter purchasing sparingly, following are the ruling quotations: Jobbing lots, $6 75@7 00; choice Wisconsin, $6 38@6 50; baker's Minnesota, $7 25; good winters, $7 25; family winters, $8 25@8 50; spring unchanged. Rye flour commands $6 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Is light inquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged. Until the final result of the harvest is known it will be difficult to quote. The sales of wheat are small. Wheat—We quote good to prime red $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Oats are in good supply; We are reported sales from first hands at 39@42c; store lots in a small way 40@45c. Corn—Receipts are light, and without any alteration in prices: we note sales of mixed car in from store at 60c; white shelled at 60c; sacked 62c in bulk, with sales of yellow bulk at 59c; sacked 72c ₩ bush. Rye—Prices very firm at $1 03@1 05 per bush. Barley—We quote nominal.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices, the market being quiet at the following quotations: Sugars—Cuba and N. O. at 10@10½c; silver drips 9@c; extra honey 8c; lower grades 6@7½c.

Molasses—Cuba, clayed, unchanged and quotable, 34c; A yellow 32c. ₩ gallon.

Rice—Carolina choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good to choice; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Strictly prime, full weight, 19c; short weight 16½@17c; fair 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers 20c.

Teas—Very Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Gunpowder fine $1 60; good $1 40; fair $1 20. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

HAY—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 24½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

FORAGES—No old in market, and the supply of new falls short of the demand. We quote at $7 00 to $8 50 per barrel.

Hard Oil—Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 85@86c; Chicago and winter strained 85@ 88c ₩ gallon.

Lard Oil—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—The supply of chickens, young and old, is light—young are worth 60@65c per pair by the coop; retail 70@75c.

PAPERS—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 1½c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PROVISIONS—The supply is fully up to the demand. We quote strictly prime at 18@20c ₩ lb; common to medium 12@15c; grease 8@9c.

RAGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales at 2½@3c, are made at bales.

BAKING POWDER—¼-lb Banner cans ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 12c; short weight 11c; stearine 19½c ₩ lb.

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POULTRY—The supply of chickens, young and old, is light—young are worth 60@65c per pair by the coop; retail 70@75c.

PAPERS—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 1½c; wrapping, rag, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $25@28 ₩ ton; on wharf, in lots, at $25 ₩ ton.

REFINED OIL—Sales of standard brands, in round lots, at 29½c; store at the usual advance.

RUSSS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2½@ 2¾c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11¼c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand and sales of Tennessee are reported at 10½@11c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4¼@4¾c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by car load at $1 62½@1 65.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9¼c ₩ lb.

GOVERNMENTS	Per Cent.	Per gal.
WHISKY—Common rectified	85	90
Fancy do	100	$1 00
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 40
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Meehling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brand	6 00	29 00
Domestic Gin	1 50	4 75
Holland Gin	2 90	25 50
B. F. Brandy	1 50	4 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50	4 75
Port Wine	1 50	4 75
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 10	9 42
Sherry Wine, "Valletti"	1 50	4 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25	9 42
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	4 50	16 00
Rum, "New England"	1 75	2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00	5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Charopagne, "Chas. Heidsick"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—Yesterday being what is termed general delivery, business was neglected, as dealers generally had their hands full in closing up the month's operations. So far as relates to prices holders were not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. It is not expected that trade will revive until after the holidays.

CRUDE.

The following may be set down as the current asking rates: Spot 13¾c; all year S. O. 12¾c; B. O. all year 13¾c; Foster's Landing $5 00; July delivery offered at 12¾@12¾c; S. O. 60 days 12¾c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot settlement.....12¾c
2,000 bbls S. O. all year.....12¾c
1,000 bbls Foster's, spot.....$5 00
2,000 bbls spot.....12¾c
1,000 bbls spot.....13¼c
24 cars spot.....13¾c

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no change. The asking prices were: Spot 24½c; July 23¾c; August 24c; September 24¼c. We did not hear of a single sale.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market quiet. Prices weak. Sales 216 country made on spot at $1 60, for city made on spot, delivered, holders are asking $1 70, but no buyers at that figure.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—The market has been quite feverish, but without great excitement. The morning passed quietly, though there was an effort being made to crowd up prices again in the first close of the first six months, many contracts being put unsettled. The effort was renewed in the afternoon, after which time quiet prevailed, and a slightly weaker feeling was manifest. Following are the sales:

200 bbls Titusville pipe, upper road.....$4 60
100 bbls upper road, spot, cash.....4 65
2,000 bbls regular, upper.....4 65
1,000 bbls S. O. 60 days, upper.....4 57½
300 bbls regular, Oil Yarth.....4 70
1,000 bbls regular, Rouseville.....4 75
5,000 bbls regular, Rouseville, (private).....4 80
1,000 bbls regular, Rouseville.....4 85

NEW YORK, June 30, closing of 29th.—Crude in bulk held at 14¾@14½c; sales 2,000 bbls at 14½c; refined 25¾c; sales 6,000 bbls for first half July at 25¾c. Philadelphia delivery.—Demand a little better, with prices at 25¾@25½c for a fractional advance. Sales 2,500 bbls refined, June, at 25¾c; 1,000 bbls do at 25½c; 1,000 bbls July at 25½c, and 1,000 bbls August at 26¼c.

OIL CITY, June 30.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower grade held at $4 85@4 90; 47 gravity at Oil City $5 05@5 10.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Market steady; S. W. 25¾@26c; crude 14¾@14½c; sales 2,000 bbls at 14½c; refined 25¾@26c; sales 6,000 bbls for first half July at 25¾c. Philadelphia delivery.—Demand a little better, with prices at 25¾@25½c for a fractional advance. Sales 2,500 bbls refined, June, at 25¾c; 1,000 bbls do at 25½c; 1,000 bbls July at 25½c, and 1,000 bbls August at 26¼c.

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TITUSVILLE, June 30.—Market dull; nothing doing. ROUSEVILLE, June 30.—Market firm, with more inquiry at $4 90@4 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 30.—Market quiet; asking $4 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, June 30.—Market quiet and firm; lower creek held at $4 95@5 00, offering $4 90@4 95; Oil City held at $5 10, buyer and seller 60 days.

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—Market very quiet but firm at $4 60.

FARMERS' LANDING, June 30.—Market quiet and at $4 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 30.—Market quiet, and nominal at $4 90@4 95.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Market quiet, dull and nominal at $4 90@4 95; no sales yet; we quote refined at 25¾c; crude 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 5:30 P. M.—Crude 14½c; Refined spot 25½@25¾c; July 25¼c; August 26¼c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J P Miller	Commercial Oil Works	80
Rates & G	Anchor Oil Works	80
O C A V R R	Penn Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Fairview Oil Works	474
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	240
Palmer Bro	Eagle Oil Works	240
J P Miller	Eagle Oil Works	402
O C A V R R	Bilgewater Oil Works	80
J Munhall	Brilliant Oil Works	274
H McKelvey	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Diamond Oil Works	474
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	1,250
P Hutchinson	Peerless Oil Works	160
Wm Stewart	Steam Oil Works	80
O C A V R R	Commercial Oil Works	80
O C A V R R	Garrison Oil Works	232
O C A V R R	National Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Bank of the River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Commercial Oil Works	80 Anchor Oil Works
Penn Oil Works	240 Fairview Oil Works
Star Oil Works	240 Peerless Oil Works
Eagle Oil Works	240 Bilgewater Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	80 Forsythe Oil Works
Diamond Oil Works	80 Vesta Oil Works
Petrolite Oil Works	402 Sunbeam Oil Works
National Oil Works	80
Total	2,874

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 294 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total, bbls.....294

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.

The crude iron market during the week has undergone no material change since our last report. The sales are fully as large as could be expected, taking the season into consideration. The stocks in hands of the consumers are small, and the receipts continue light.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons white.....$31 50—4 mos.
50 tons gray forge.....33 50—4 mos.
450 tons gray forge.....33 50—6 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons white.....31 00—4 mos.
100 tons white.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray neutral forge.....32 00—60 days
100 tons No. 1 foundry.....33 50—6 mos.
20 tons A. No. 1 foundry.....35 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	12	Graff, Bonnett & Co, m
J Wood, Sons & Co	1	Lewis, B, D & Co, o
Superior Iron mills, m	3	
Total		38

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, b	5	Hussey, W & Co, o
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	9	McKnight, & Co, o
Total		20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	4	Ryan & Caughey, m
John Moorhead, m	6	
Total		10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co, m		
Total		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B & Co, m		

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, June 30, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders in car loads, 3½c net rates.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts.....60 and 10 net
Plow bolts.....50 and 10 off
Machine and square head bolts.....50 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the keg.....50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers.....5 c ₩ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ¾ in. diam., 4¾c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 5½c; ¾ in. diam., 5½c. Shoulders, ⅝ in. 6½c; ¾ in. 5½c extra, when less than 1 keg of each size ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Blank and Key Rods, in lots of 1 ton, diam. 1in; ⅞ in. diam. 1¼c; ¾ in. diam. 1¾c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 24 in. long, 5c; 9, 10 and 12 in. long, 5½c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges.....25 ₩ cent off.

Screw hitching rings.....$6 50 ₩ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$13 50 ₩ doz.

Cast iron washers.....3½c ₩ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....5c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....5½c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. long.....6c
2¼, ¾ and 1 in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 50c net ₩ set of bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ¼ at screw ends.....40 ₩ set of 5 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends.....40 ₩ set of 5 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....16c
Single bearing, ¾ set of 4 plates.....30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₩ set..48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set..56c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set..52c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set..56c
Wagon Brake Blocks, each.....13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each.....12c
Strap bands, single, each.....5 cents.
Brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, ½ cent. off.
Wagon axle straps, 1¼ to 2¾ inch ₩ 1,000 net.....$14 net.
Neck yokes, each.....5 net.
Ring bolts, ⅝, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch in diameter, ₩ lb.....4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb.....5c
Toogue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¼, 2, 2½ and 2¾ inch wide, ¼c ₩ lb over same size of band iron, net.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 29.—The market presents no new feature; it remains steady and firm, with the usual demand for the season. Ohio river is delivered at 12c; Youghiogheny 16c. Cannel, gas coke at the yards is delivered 16c; hard foundry coke 12@14c, delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

June 29.—The market is firm and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburgh, by the barge load, at 14c; at retail, delivered, 18c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 16c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, June 30, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day fair of through stock and light of those intended for sale here. The qualities on sale this week have been mostly medium and common, but few of the best grades being offered. The feeling to-day was better than any day of the week, and good would sell for prices a shade better. Most all are sold or shipped out, and indications are that unless the arrivals prove very heavy the market during the coming week will be a fair one. The following are the current prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 to $6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 50 to 4 25.

Hogs.

The run was light to-day. The market moderately active at prices much the same as yesterday. Light hogs in better demand than heavy ones. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades bought and sold on this market. Extra Philadelphia, $4 75@5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 50@4 60; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 35@4 45.

Sheep.

The arrivals were light to-day. The quality on sale a little better than during the first of the week, at which time the offerings were most all common. The demand has been rather light, owing partly to the fact that most of the sheep were of a quality not wanted by the buyers. The feeling is better and prime sheep are selling readily at good prices. The following are the rates: Extra, 100 lbs, $5 25; Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 50; feet and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; fat lambs 5½@6c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113¼.

NEW YORK, June 30—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¼, and advanced steadily to 113¾, closing at 113⅛@113¼. In the morning 1 per cent. was paid for carrying, and in the afternoon 6 per cent, equal to 1-64 of 1 per cent. was paid for use. Clearings $50,000,000. Exports to-morrow estimated at $1,500,000.

MONEY.

A little more active at 3@4 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are dull and strong; 5-20s of '62 and '68 advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

Coupons, 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867

THE VERY LATEST.

THE KU-KLUX.

Murder of Alexander Page—Identification of the Masked Assassins.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—The *Avalanche's* Oxford, Miss., special to-night says: The trial of the alleged Ku-Klux continues and excites the greatest interest. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity. The evidence in behalf of the relators closed to-day and the case in behalf of the Government opened, which promises to give developments rich, rare and interesting regarding Ku-Kluxism in general and the hanging of Alexander Page in particular, on the 29th of March, near Aberdeen.

John Wolf, colored, testified that he worked on the same plantation as Page, and on the night specified a band of disguised marauders surrounded his house, told him to keep quiet, and placing a guard around him went into Page's house. He recognized a young planter named David Stoddard by his voice.

The wife of the murdered man testified that a band of men dressed all in white and masked, came to her house at midnight on the night referred to, burst in the door with axes, ordered her husband to come out from under the bed, where he had fled for shelter, tied his hands, pinioned his arms, and led him forth to die. She identified them by their voices, and having seen their faces as being present in the house when her husband was carried off; Andrew Crosby, Joseph Webb, Thomas Malone, David Stoddard, John Stoddard, Whitacled Pope, all planters and merchants of Monroe county, and Jackson Davis, Henry Hatch, Major Foschee and Ben. Lumpkin, colored. The body was proved to have been found the following day buried in the woods about four miles from Page's house, only eight inches below the surface, by John Wolf, who scraped away the leaves and dirt and in doing so accidentally grazed his hands against the dead man's whiskers, who he said gave a groan and made a fearful noise, when Wolf, dreadfully scared, ran off and did not return for a week. When he came back with the coroner the body was partially exhumed, a rope was found around his neck and the skull fractured by a blow by an ax.

District Attorney Wells conducted the prosecution in a masterly manner. Governor Alcorn was here to-day, taking great interest in the trial, which will probably continue the whole of next week.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 7:30 P. M.)

The barometer has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast, but has fallen heavy from Wyoming Territory to Illinois and northward. It has risen along the Atlantic Coast, but is beginning to fall in the Eastern States and on the lower lakes. The temperature has risen in the Northwest so far as heard from, and has fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Northwesterly winds are reported from Virginia to Georgia, and fresh southeast and southwest winds on Lakes Michigan and Iowa. The rain Thursday evening in Northern Florida, after clearing away, is again renewed this afternoon. Thunder-storms are reported from cloudy weather as far as Maryland. Clearer weather continues in the Eastern States. The storm which was apprehended for the northwest is now fully indicated by reports received from the neighboring States. No storm has been reported northwest of Milwaukee, nor from Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk winds with rains are probable for to-night and Saturday on Lake Superior; a falling barometer with wind rains from Ohio to North Carolina; cloudy weather with easterly winds are probable for Saturday for the East Atlantic; cloudy and threatening weather probably prevails from the South Atlantic to Ohio and Mississippi.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE BRIDGE DISPUTE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The legal proceedings between the Ohio and Mississippi and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroads in regard to the right of way across the lands of the latter road at the Indiana end of the railroad bridge across the Ohio river at this point have been suspended for a week, pending negotiations which it is believed will result in an amicable adjustment, by which the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will pay for the right of way, and trains be enabled to cross the bridge and receive and deposit passengers in Louisville.

SALE OF THE WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA ROAD FORBIDDEN.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—An injunction has been issued by Judge Keith, of Alexandria, forbidding the sale of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, which was advertised to take place next Thursday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year ending to-day were $204,457,991 against $194,538,502 for the previous fiscal year. During the six months of the present year from January 1st to June 30th, since which date the reduced tariff law has been in operation, the collections were $104,460,886 against $88,025,781 collected during the corresponding six months of the previous fiscal year, showing an increase of customs receipts under the reduced tariff law of $5,808,192.

THE BOUTWELL-PLEASANTON DIFFICULTY.

It is stated that when yesterday Commissioner Pleasanton represented to the President the differences between Secretary Boutwell and himself, and stated his own view of the law and practice in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the President said, rather than directly interfere in the matter, he preferred that these gentlemen, being his personal friends, should come together and adjust their differences. He also advised Commissioner Pleasanton, as a subordinate officer, to call upon Secretary Boutwell with that intention. Pleasanton did so and had with the Secretary a free talk over it. The Secretary stated during the conversation that the country held him responsible for all the moneys disbursed by the Treasury Department, and therefore every contract for the payment of money should be made under his direction and with his approval, and that decisions, also, involving the credit and character of the department should be under his supervision. In order to collect the revenues it was proper that this power and authority should be in the hands of the Secretary, in view of his responsibility. Commissioner Pleasanton spoke of his own responsibilities under the law and powers pertaining to his office, and the necessity of the Secretary to hear appeals from his decisions, as under the law the remedy lay in the courts.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster General has issued the following orders:

Route Agency—Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cumberland, Md., appoint James C. Lynn an additional agent on this line at a salary of $900 per annum.

Pennsylvania—Mail messenger at Girardsville; designate John H. Homer, at $160 per annum from beginning, vice ——— Bensinger, resigned.

Three trips; increase service one trip per week (on Tuesday), changing schedule accordingly and add to pay $100 a year less than pro rata, but in accordance with offer from July 1.

Postmasters Appointed—Simon Klinefelter, Postmaster at Railroad, York county, vice George Klinefelter, deceased. George Stuckey, Postmaster at Shrewsbury, Bedford county, vice George Lyon, removed. Wm. V. Rambo, Postmaster at Unchland, Chester county, Pa., vice John Todd, resigned. Benben McMillan, Jr., Postmaster at Glade, Somerset county, vice John R. Snyder, resigned.

Change name and site of Leithsville, Northampton county, Pa., to Ilngen, and appoint Jacob Campbell Postmaster.

Discontinued—Office at Vineyard, Huntingdon county, Pa.; papers now to Mount Union. Anderson Mills, Butler county, Pa.; papers now to East Claire.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Col. P. T. Sayre, of Alabama, was examined by the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. He denied the statement made to the Committee by another witness that at the time Governor-elect Lindsay was in Montgomery, whither he went to be inaugurated, that there were armed Democrats in any number arrived there for the purpose of intimidating Governor Smith, who refused to yield the gubernatorial chair. or any of his friends. He was examined in the business of lawyer over portions of the State and found everything quiet and peaceable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1871

THE DEFALCATION OF GEN. LAWRENCE.

The *Tribune* of to-morrow will have the following: The mystery in regard to General Lawrence, who suddenly disappeared some weeks ago, leaving a considerable deficit in his accounts as Pension Agent, has been solved by the reception of letters from him, stating that he is now in Texas. He has made full explanation to his friends, who, while they lament his rash decision in previously withholding from them a statement of his affairs are still far from abandoning him. The imputation that he had taken with him his ill-advised flight a woman who was not his wife is removed by present advices. As has been before stated he had been led to attempt sundry speculations in stocks, using government money, and being unsuccessful he misapplied more in the same manner, until the deficiency in his accounts had become so great that he had no choice but to call upon his friends at once for aid or to take flight. The Pension Bureau has not completed the examination of his accounts, but the amount of the deficit will, it is believed, vary little from previous advices, namely about $47,000. This amount his friends stand ready to pay before he can be officially declared a defaulter. They hope that he will then be allowed to resume his family and resume his former pursuits with the least possible stain from this unhappy episode.

MOULDING MILL BURNED.

A. G. Serrell & Sons' New York Moulding Mill was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $50,000. Insurance $30,000.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Weser, from Bremen.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—River eight feet six inches, having risen one foot. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Kanawha; Argyle, Pittsburgh; Bermuda, Evansville; Nashville, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—About twenty inches in the channel and forty-four inches in the canal. Partial, clear and pleasant. Capt. E. B. Trinidad, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's mail, is here making arrangements to build a new boat for the Bayou Teche trade. The Petrel No. 2 arrived from Pomeroy and returned.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 30.—Weather Chiefly clear and pleasant; mercury 82. River stationary. Port List: Up—Arkansas Belle, 6 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M. Down—Mary Ament, 6 A. M.; Cumberland, 8 A. M.; Cheney, with good trips. Business very dull and navigation difficult.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—River falling, with four and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather dry and hot. Departed—dirkewell, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 30.—Idlewild, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Tyrone, Cairo to Nashville, 11 P. M.; Indiana, Cairo to New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Dick Fulton, Island No 10 to Nashville; Peytona, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; D. Hall, Memphis to Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Ella Hughes, Nashville, Arkansas River, Memphis to St. Louis to Mound City, 1 P. M.; H. Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; Mollie Able, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; S. H. Long, Mound City to St. Louis, 7 P. M. River fell two inches. Clear and pleasant. Mercury 96.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Arrived—Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; Argonaut, Tennessee river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; Aboona, Cincinnati; St. Johns, Keokuk. Departed—Marie Louise, Memphis; Rob Roy and St. Johns, Keokuk; Muscatine, St. Paul. River stationary. Weather clear and Warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—Arrived—mercury 80. River stationary. Arrived—Allen, White river; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Julia, James's River and Olive Branch, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Departed—Oceanus, last night for St. Louis; John Kyle, St. Louis; Church, Cincinnati.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Sugar firm; good common at [illegible]; fine, 10@10¼. Molasses quiet; inferior at [illegible]; prime nominal at 90c. Coffee inactive at 17½@19c.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jem Mace has accepted a challenge to fight O'Baldwin for any sum from $2,500 to $10,000. Tom Allen agrees to put up $2,000 on Mace.

Aid is being solicited in St. Louis for those rendered destitute by the late tornado at Eldorado, Kansas.

The Kekiongas of Fort Wayne beat the Olympics of Philadelphia at base ball yesterday, 16 to 14.

A tannery, brick building and stables at Battle Run, near Cumberland, Md., owned by Deford & Co., of Baltimore, were burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insured.

The kerosene fire-kindling mania has got out to the Pacific slope. A Miss Clark, of Tehama, Cal., tried it Thursday, and was burned to death.

Mrs. Joseph Rogesevch, twenty-one years of age, committed suicide at Lincoln, Nevada, yesterday. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

The men at the Caledonia Colliery, near Mount Carmel, Pa., refused to go to work on account of the slate picker not being a member of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. The operators have determined to allow the colliery to remain idle. All the other collieries are at work, and, from present prospects, are likely to continue doing so.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.

Last Day's Examination—Commencement—Essays — Music — President's Reception — Trustees' Meeting—Future Prospects—Liberal Offer.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., Friday, June 30, 1871.

We need not carry the readers of the COMMERCIAL any further through the fourth day's examinations than to say that the schools composed of the older pupils in mental arithmetic, etymology, natural science, botany and elocution all acquitted themselves with credit. Of course, they were not all alike good; but it is also true that there was not a single failure. There was an evident satisfaction in the faces of all the young ladies when Dr. Taylor announced the examinations closed, and there was a rapid hurrying off to rooms, and as quick a dispersion of visitors and friends, to prepare for the commencement proper in the evening. The exercises in the Methodist Church were announced for 7 o'clock, *sharp*. Prompt to the time the fine-toned bell that swings in the church spire rang out the call. So clear and bright had been the day that even at that late moment the sun looked to be two hours high. But the throng poured through the spacious doorways until standing room was soon at a premium.

The evening's performances were introduced by a piano solo, skillfully played by Miss Mollie Proctor, of Beaver. The opening prayer was by Rev. C. W. Smith. The audience room was now full to the utmost, and the large concourse of people settling down into perfect quiet, the first essay, "The Dignity of Labor," was read by Miss Laura Harrah, of Vanport. The second essay, "National Prosperity," was read by Clara E. Hunter, of Tionesta. The third, entitled the "Two Angels," by Miss Leora V. Allison, of Beaver. The fourth, "Success," by Miss Ella Beaumont, of Beaver. The fifth, "The Power of Circumstances," by Miss Linnie Richardson, of Tidioute. The sixth, "The Problem of the Present," by Miss Emma J. Rodgers, of Beaver.

We have no disposition severely to criticise these essays. There was sufficient variety in them to constitute a distinct individuality of mind among the writers. There was also an excellence possessed by two or three of them which will be known to the others. If our young ladies would always remember that *perfection* is the aim to be had in with the beauty and the force of a composition, it would be well for them. In two instances the readers began on a high key, and so strained the voice throughout. In another instance the reading was too low and indistinct. But the applause in every instance was hearty and generous, and the bouquets that greeted the graduates pretty and plentiful.

Much praise is awarded to the valedictorian, Miss Emma J. Roberts, not only for the worth of her essay, but for the natural and easy manner in which she read, and for the real soul which was so manifesting in her closing words to teachers and classmates. The address to the graduating class was by Rev. W. H. Locke. In a few choice sentences the gentleman extended the commendations of the teachers and the friends to the class of 1871; and reminding them of the new sphere upon which they were at that moment entering, earnestly entreated them nobly to meet its responsibilities and its obligations. The awarding of diplomas and the benediction, by Rev. I. R. Beacom, closed the entertaining services at the Church.

Before following the crowd to the residence of Dr. Taylor, where was held the President's reception, we wish to give credit to the Misses May, Scott, McCready, Gaver and Parker, and also to the whole class for the music interspersed throughout the evening. Miss Clara Echos, of Mansfield, requested to repeat the recitation of "Judith," a performance which gained for her great credit on the evening of the concert, which again elicited a hearty applause last night.

We rejoice that our friends Dr. Taylor and his estimable lady were made happy by the hundreds of guest that found their way to the residence opposite the Seminary. It was an evening of social intercourse not often enjoyed, and one whose generous surroundings will not be soon forgotten.

We cannot close these rambling notes without a few words of reflection. It seems to be the settled conviction that the town of Beaver is especially designed as an educational center. The beauty of its situation, its healthfulness, its ease with which it may be reached from all points, its nearness to Pittsburgh, and yet its distinctness from it, all unite to make here large and very flattering things may be maintained. The Trustees at their meeting yesterday afternoon committed themselves to the enlargement of Beaver Seminary. The President is authorized to have a plan draughted for building to cost not exceeding $30,000. A generous friend of the seminary, always foremost in every good work, has conditionally promised $10,000 toward the object, and in a year or two at most we may expect to see these new buildings erected and ready for use. RUSTICUS.

CAREER OF A NOTED SCAMP.

Bigamist Son-in-Law of George N. Sanders, the Confederate Agent.

At Poughkeepsie, recently, a man named Coutri was convicted of bigamy, and from the accounts published of him, he seems to be a scamp of the first water. He came to this country, from Italy, in 1861, and in New York married a girl of fourteen. He deserted her, became a bounty jumper, and finally joined the Confederates, assuming the *role* of surgeon. He was presented to the society of Richmond at a reception given at the mansion of Jefferson Davis, and there made the acquaintance of Miss Virginia Sanders, daughter of George N. Saunders, the noted Confederate agent abroad. Coutri left Richmond in 1864, and soon after entered the guerrilla service in Tennessee. In 1864 he came North as a relief-runner, and became associated with the gang who attempted to burn the hotels in New York. Upon the discovery of the plot he fled to Canada, and there met his father-in-law, who had arrived from England. Mutually fearful of scandals, having been joined by his wife, he saved his father-in-law from seizure, $25,000 reward having been offered for his capture as one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. After the war, Coutri's true character became known, and he was peremptorily expelled from the Saunders mansion. The lovely and accomplished Miss Saunders, his wife, who had become devotedly attached to him, died soon after of a broken heart. Coutri, after his fall from grace, went to Boston, and practiced medicine. He joined the first Fenian raid into Canada, and returning to Boston, established a drug store, married a second wife, and left. To get rid of wife No. 2 he started to join the Cuban patriots, but instead went to Poughkeepsie, where he married wife No. 4. The accomplished scoundrel is now in durance vile.

Interesting to the Cotton Trade.

Memphis papers state that several new cotton presses are to be erected in that city, in time for the coming season, one of which is destined to work a great revolution in reducing the bulk of cotton and other products necessary to be reduced in size for shipment by rail, river or sea, and will influence great changes in the present construction of freight cars and the tonnage and build of "ships which go down to the seas" with cotton. Under the present system of compressing, freight cars will carry at most some 37 bales, or about 18,000 pounds of cotton, while under this new method the same sized car will load some 70 bales, or about 35,000 pounds. In other words, it is intended to press cotton bales to one-half the size of bales as now manufactured. The lighter cars now in use will necessarily have to give way to stronger cars, for the great distortion in proportion of room, and if railroads can carry twice as much cotton pressed under the new system, in the same sized car, but constructed stronger, as they can under the old system, they will construct other cars, and freights necessarily decline. By this revolution it is expected that cotton can be shipped to New York next season from Memphis at one-half the present rate, or about 32½ cents per 100 pounds.

It is interesting to know that the Methodist campmeeting now in operation at Salt Lake City is crowded with Mormons, and is doing much good. Brigham Young and the other "Apostles" attend occasionally, and, though they may not like the Methodists, cannot find ground to quarrel with them when they are so well-meaning, so earnest, and so undoubtedly imbued with genuine religious fervor, and so judicious and courteous in their treatment of the misguided men whom they would fain convert. The Methodists have picked out the hardest field in the country to raise a spiritual crop, and if they can get anything out of such stony ground they will have performed one of the most astounding feats in religious history.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES.

200 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe, spot...$4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, Church Run pipe, regular...4 80
1,500 bbls upper road, Church Run pipe, regular...4 82½
5,000 bbls upper road, settlement...4 50
5,000 bbls upper road, settlement...4 55
250 bbls lower road, regardless...4 75
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless...4 90
4,000 bbls lower road, spot...4 95
1,000 bbls lower road, July...4 75
2,000 bbls lower road, settlement...4 99
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity...5 10

REFUSED.

250 bbls upper road, last half-July...21½c
500 bbls upper road, last half-July...22 c
500 bbls upper road, July 15th to August 10th...23 c

The sales of oil were quite limited in extent, the attention and efforts of all parties being directed to the settlement of "first" contracts, of which it is said very large amounts were in existence, and we may add a very considerable proportion of them so, the makers claiming that the prices demanded are not just, and they decline to settle. On the upper road all agreements that were entered into at or from $4 50 to $4 55, though at such prices very little oil could be purchased. The makers of upper road contracts were provided with and tendered the oil when those prices were not accepted. On lower road quite a good deal of the effort to hold up prices was more successful; $5 00 was demanded for settlements, and could be had for no less, but parted to it. Indeed, it was not till evening that anything higher than $4 99 was agreed to. At the latter figure a good many contracts were closed. Oil City $5 10 was asked, but bids were scarce at above $5 00.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A LITTLE girl three years of age, daughter of Mr. Pickersgill, of the Sixteenth ward, was seriously injured yesterday by a vicious cow. The child was standing in the street when the cow, which was being driven past, rushed at it, caught it on her horns, threw it up, and when it fell on the ground trod upon it. The child was severely bruised, but there were no limbs broke n.

THE Democratic Conferees of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, will meet on the 11th inst. at the St. Charles Hotel, this city, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidential Judgeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Buffington. Silas M. Clark, Esq., is a prominent candidate.

MISS ANNA B. HECKERT, who for several years past has been a teacher in the O'Hara schools, but who, unfortunately for the school, is about to retire from the profession, was presented with a pair of valuable pictures by her associate teacher. Miss Heckert was one of the most industrious teachers in the city, and was eminently successful.

WE are in receipt of a pamphlet containing the annual reports of the several departments of Allegheny, with acts of Assembly and ordinances. The pamphlet is gotten up in neat style, and the printing is excellent, and we observe presents a neat appearance. The printing was done at the well known house of Lyon & Martin, No. 85, northeast corner of the Diamond.

ABOUT half past six o'clock last evening a woman was run over by a buggy on Penn avenue, near Third street, which was being driven in a reckless manner, and severely injured. The occupants of the buggy, Cornelius Dougherty, Peter Marlow, and Cornelius Moore, were arrested for reckless driving and conveyed to the lock-up, where they await a hearing. Owen Fitzsimmons, livery stable keeper, called at the lock-up and stated that the horse was almost run to death, and the buggy badly used up. The sports will likely learn this morning that their evening's ride was a costly one.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, June 30, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in Hours.	Thermometer.	Change in Hours.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.98	.03	59°	1	E.	5	13	B
Cairo.....	29.56	.04	87°	1	S.	10	0	A
Chicago, Ill.....	29.89	.01	65°	2	S.	14	98	C
Cincinnati, O.....	29.61	.06	80°	1	S.	7	04	C
Cleveland, O.....	30.14	.12	59°	2	S. E.	3	24	C
Davenport, Iowa.....	29.86	.04	67°	1	S. W.	3	04	C
Detroit, Mich.....	29.97	.03	66°	1	S. E.	3	04	B
Memphis, Tenn.....	29.96	.07	83°	4	S. E.	3	00	B
Nashville, Tenn.....	29.96	.11	68°	10	W.	1	0	A
New Orleans, La.....	29.98	.06	82°	2	W.	1	0	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.06	.05	69°	2	S. E.	1	905	R
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.82	.01	72°	1	———	0	00	C
St. Paul, Minn.....	29.53	.08	59°	1	———	27	23	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; E, gently brisk; F, pleasant; G, brisk; D, very brisk; E, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Over and Terminer—Judge Stowe.

The Court of Over and Terminer convened at half past ten o'clock this morning, Judge Stowe presiding, vs. Louis Winkletoase, indicted for murder, reported yesterday, was resumed. The defense called several witnesses to prove the previous good character of the accused. The Commonwealth then offered some rebutting testimony and closed.

The case was then ably argued, Mr. Powers opening the argument for the prosecution. Messrs. Coyle and Marshall followed for the defense, and Mr. Gibson closed for the Commonwealth.

The Court then charged the jury, and, after reading extensively from the charge of Judge Agnew in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Drum, he said:

To make the act of homicide excusable in this case it must have been in self-defense.

Here it is alleged on the part of the Commonwealth that at and immediately before the shooting occurred the prisoner and deceased were walking along a public road side by side; that there is no evidence to show that the prisoner was in any danger of any attack by, or violence from, deceased, would in any way justify or excuse shooting, but on the contrary, that their evidence shows that the defendant without any excuse or sufficient provocation stepped in front of deceased and shot him down in cold blood, and that the act was deliberate and premeditated killing and murder.

If such is your conclusion from all the testimony in the case under our law, the killing is murder of the first degree.

But on the part of defense, it is alleged that the prisoner was accosted, insulted, and pursued by the deceased in a threatening manner when he was quietly going along a public highway toward his own home, that the prisoner manifested a clear and decided disposition to avoid a fight, and drew his pistol only in self defense, and for the sole purpose of protecting himself from violence at the hands of the pursuing man; that the only fear he had was that he dared and had a right to believe from all the circumstances which surrounded him at the time he was in danger, or some great bodily harm was about being done him.

Was the killing excusable in self defense? If so, your verdict must be not guilty. But if not, then of course the defendant would be guilty.

Standing then with the legal presumption of innocence in favor of the prisoner, until the evidence fully establishes his guilt, the first question is whether he is guilty of murder.

If he at any time after he was accosted on the road by the deceased, had formed the design to kill Leary, and subsequently did so by shooting him, it is murder, unless the evidence shows that it was done in a fit of passion, or under such circumstances of provocation as reduces it to manslaughter.

If at the time of the shooting he had the thought of his purpose to kill, and had time to think that he would execute it, and formed fully in his mind the conclusion to do the killing, and had time to think of the weapon he had in his possession, and that he would use it, and accordingly did use it, it would be murder in the first degree.

But, though he had the pistol, if at the time he used it, and he had no real intention of killing O'Leary, did not or had not before deliberated upon the shooting, and from the impulse of the moment, the suddenness of the occasion and impetuousness of his temper, he intended to do no more than to give some great bodily harm, it is murder of the second degree.

But if the pistol was not prepared for this meeting (as it certainly appears not to have been) and the prisoner formed the intention to kill only at the time of shooting of O'Leary or of doing him great bodily harm, as is claimed on his behalf, and if he was attacked, struck, or assaulted by O'Leary, and left under the impulse of passion, caused by such blows, and suddenly shot him, they were in that case to find the fatal shot without malice, he is guilty of manslaughter only, even though at the instant and from the suddenness of the provocation he intended to kill.

But before you reduce the offense to manslaughter you should believe that he was actually struck, and thus provoked by heat of blood to shoot. If there were no blows struck as claimed by the prisoner, it can't be manslaughter whatever else it may be.

As to the effect of good character to be considered in the cause. While if the killing is clearly made out, good character will not avail to protect from the crime it was killed, but in such cases it may avail to keep out any defense set up, and which would otherwise be sufficient. If the proof going to show that the killing was in self defense, we have defined the circumstances under which that defense may avail. If it does not appear, we have defined the circumstances under which that defense may avail. If it does not appear, we have defined the circumstances under which that defense may avail. If it does not appear